

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

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LOUISVILLE, KY., THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 21, 1855.

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## THE EVENING BULLETIN

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## THE WEEKLY BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1855.

**SMUT IN WHEAT.—THE WEEVIL.**—A subscriber writing from Perryville, Ky., requests us to suggest some remedy for the smut and weevil in wheat. He says: "The smut seems to baffle the skill of our best farmers, appearing in fields where they had sowed pure seed, as they thought at least. Another difficulty is the weevil, which often injures the best wheat that is grown in our country so much that it is almost unfit to manufacture into flour. They injure it almost invariably when it is stacked, and very often when it is threshed and garnered immediately after harvest."

The smut, so common in wheat, is found to be a vegetable parasite of the fungi family, and is the species known as *uredo fetidoc*. It is propagated by seed which are remarkably minute. There are various applications by which the vegetative power of the seeds may be destroyed, but the most common and sure plan is, to soak the seed wheat in strong brine, and, in order to remove any lighter grains of wheat and fowl seeds it may contain, it is best to soak but a small quantity at a time, stirring it with a stick. The light grains and fowl seeds will rise to the top and may be skimmed off. When the wheat has been thoroughly wet it may be spread on a floor and dried, or rendered fit for sowing by mixing with it recently air-slaked lime.

Another sure remedy is blue vitriol (sulphate of copper). Dissolve two ounces in hot water for every bushel of wheat; add as much water as will cover the grain, stirring it well. The seed should soak two or three hours and then be dried by mixing with it lime or plaster.

**The Weevil.**—There are a great variety of insects that depredate upon grain called weevil, but many of them are erroneously called so. Among these is the wheat midge, which possesses none of the characteristics of the true weevil. This insect has not yet found its way into Kentucky, but it has been very destructive in some of the adjacent States. It has been working its way westward at the rate of about 50 miles a year for some years past.

The black weevil (*curculio granarius*), which is well known in barns, granaries, and mills, is easily expelled by various means. A sure and simple method of effecting this is to place pieces of sassafras (*lanous*) root in the grain and bins infested with them. But the insect of which our correspondent complains is evidently the flying weevil or moth, and belongs to the genus *phalena*. It is found not only in wheat but also in corn. Wheat in bulk that is infested with this insect becomes considerably warmer than the surrounding atmosphere. It is most common between the parallels of latitude of 38 and 40 deg. and has been very destructive in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Western and Southern States. Dr. Harris, in his valuable work on "Insects Injurious to Vegetation," fully describes it. The insect deposits its eggs upon the soft portion of the grain (probably before it is harvested) near the upper margin of the heart. From this point the larva works its way into the center of the grain, living upon the farina until it is ready to pass into the chrysalis state, previous to emerging into the perfect insect.

**The Remedy.**—Various remedies have been tried, but to be effectual the grain must be threshed as early after harvest as possible, always before August. Sunning and stirring the grain after it is cleaned is found to be an effectual remedy. But later experience seems to favor the opinion that constant or repeated stirring alone will destroy the vitality of the eggs. Some farmers effect this by passing the wheat occasionally through the fan-mill, but the most effectual method is to run it through a smut machine.

Mr. Edward Warren, of Sandusky, Ohio, has recently invented a self-shifting apparatus by which the grain is carried from floor to floor of a warehouse in such a manner that every particle is brought in contact with the air and kept in motion, thus preventing injury from confined air and inert contact of the particles with each other, which not only prevents mustiness but the weevil also, which are only developed in masses of perfectly inert grain.

We would advise those farmers who are annoyed by this insect to change the location of their stock yards, brush, wash, and lime their granaries, which, with the other precautions here proposed, we think may effectually avoid injury from this enemy.

**DISCHARGED.**—Harriet Barritt, Fanny Smith, Isaac Goodwin, and J. W. Thomas, who were in jail for being in the State without license, were whipped and discharged.—St. Louis Mr.

Shame on Missouri. "Whipped and discharged" for the crime of being free men and women!—Chicago Journal.

If these free negroes had gone to Minois and the laws of that State had been executed, they would have been sold "for the crime of being free men and women."

The case involving the license question was disposed of on yesterday before the Hon. W. F. Bullock.

The application was made by Mr. Kean, proprietor of the Louisville Hotel, for a license to vend spirituous liquors in connection with his Hotel. Application was made by a number of coffee-house keepers, also. The question was brought upon a writ of mandamus against the Mayor and Council.

Judge Bullock held that a license should be granted to Kean, as the proprietor of a Hotel; that a license to keep tavern necessarily conveys the right to sell liquor; they cannot be separated. Taverns are for the common benefit of the community at large; they are absolutely necessary for the accommodation of the traveling public. Taverns are the creatures of general statute regulations, and are regulated and governed by certain uniform enactments. But coffee-houses are local in their organization and are governed by certain local regulations, and cannot come under the general provisions of tavern regulations, and therefore cannot require or compel a license to retail spirituous liquors disconnected from anything else.

**THE NEXT CONGRESS.**—The Journal of Commerce figures up the probable character of the next House of Representatives. Of members already elected, 28 are for the Nebraska bill. Nine slaveholding States that have not yet elected gave 46 votes for the bill, and will, it is supposed, return new members of the same sort. New members understood to be opposed to the repeal of the bill—though not voting for it—19, making in all 100 Nebraska men. The whole number of representatives is 234, and, according to the Journal's showing, the House will have quite a large anti-Nebraska majority; though the Senate, if its members vote as heretofore, stands the other way.

The Nashville steamboat inspectors have suspended the licenses of C. C. Chism and Alex. Richey, pilots—the former for incompetency, and the latter for intemperance. They also refused to grant license to Hugh Gormly, to pilot, for incompetency.

Mr. Lesley is a man of genius, and we always give him a warm welcome to our columns:

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

MARY NEAL.—A BALLAD.

BY JOHN M. LESLEY.

In the sunlight soft and golden,  
As it crept above the hills,  
Where the eye of day useless,  
And the twilight dew distills,  
Stood a maiden 'mid the flowers  
That were glittering with the dew,  
Till they seemed to catch the lustre  
Of the rainbow's glorious hue,  
Down the sky a radiance flashed,  
Tinged with purple and with gold,  
Till it flashed across the vision  
Wrapped in many a mystic fold;  
And the softly sighing breeze  
Kissed the blossoms as they sung,  
And away "like Arab couriers"  
On their silent journey sprung;  
While a lovely music tinkled  
From the awaying lily-bells,  
That give out a luscious odor  
To the zephyr from their wells.

"I am waiting," sighed she, "waiting,  
As the morning breaks away,  
From the mist enveloped hills,  
And the shadows into day;  
Waiting, while the brooklet murmurs  
As it murmured oft of yore,  
When he always came to greet me  
As the daylight flowed o'er;  
Waiting, till the heart grows weary  
As the moments steal away,  
Like the sands that never measure  
Into broad and brighter day;  
But he comes not now to greet me,  
Gliding through the scented bowers,  
With a footstep as elastic  
As he used to brush the flowers;  
Not to meet me, though the dew drop  
Glistens now as bright as yore,  
Not to meet me, though the sunlight  
Warm the hue it ever wore.  
Might I hope that down the sunbeams,  
Like a gossamer flitting by,  
He would come from out of heaven  
In the dim and distant sky;  
Might I hear the spirit breathing  
Floating o'er me as I stand,  
I could pass without a murmur  
To his dark and mystic land.  
Oh! the world is very dreary,  
And my soul is sore oppressed,  
Could I meet my angel lover  
I would be so sweetly blest;  
For the mingling of our spirits  
Like the clinging vines would twine,  
While a pure and heavenly radiance  
Through life's spangled halls would shine."

She was kneeling, sadly kneeling  
In the garden filled with flowers,  
And around her all unheeded  
Sang the birds amid the bowers;  
Sung with strains so sad and solemn  
That a positive feeling stole  
Down into the secret caverns  
Of the half-enraptured soul.  
Hours were fitting to the bosom  
Of the dark and dreary Past,  
While the portals of the Future  
Were flung open far and fast;  
Moments tolled upon the dial  
As they surged their rapid flight,  
Till the heart grew worn and weary  
In the dew-fall closed the light;  
Still was kneeling in the garden,  
As the morning saw her kneel,  
Down amid the scented flowers,  
The sweet maiden Mary Neal;  
Though the shadow that had clouded  
Half the radiance of her brow,  
All was banished, and a lovely  
Paleness settled on it now.  
She had clasped her hands and smiling  
In the attitude of prayer,  
Down descending from his mansion  
Her lost lover found her there;  
Found her, and he wildly clasped her  
To his bosom as of yore,  
While the golden sunlight floated  
Over hill-top, over moor;  
Then her soul burned off the fetters  
That had bound it down to earth,  
As she felt his warm embraces  
And her spirit fluttered forth.  
Then the zephyr kissed her forehead,  
Lifting up the curls that hang  
In a rich and radiant cluster,  
While a requiem it sung,  
And the flowers that held an incense  
Opened every luscious bloom  
Till the sweetest balmy exhalation  
All the garden with perfume.

DANVILLE, ILL.

**NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.**—This is one of the principal routes from Buffalo to Albany and New York. The road is very judiciously managed, easy to travel, and in charge of careful and polite officers, and runs through one of the finest sections in the country. This road has also the only direct connection by rail-road with Niagara Falls. The cars have all the recent improvements and are comfortably furnished. The company runs three or four trains daily—one of them an express train, which goes through with lightning speed. The rates of fare have lately been reduced largely.

The lower part of Main street was the scene of a disgraceful affair yesterday. A man named Sam Hamman and his dog were engaged in it on one part and two men and a woman on the other. The whole party, with the exception of the woman who was wounded in the face by a brickbat, were taken to jail. Hamman keeps a public house between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, and is a violent man. He is but recently from Frankfort, where he has been serving the State.

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.** Two steamships have arrived. The most important intelligence by this arrival is the capture of the Mamelon and White Towers, two of the strongholds of Sebastopol, by the French army, after a terrible slaughter on both sides. All peace negotiations are broken off. The commercial news is highly favorable. Mr. Greeley was arrested in Paris, and, after two days confinement, discharged.

**STATUE OF HENRY CLAY.**—Mr. George Theobald, of this city, has just completed a full size statue of Henry Clay at Mr. Baldwin's foundry, on Main street, between Floyd and Preston. We have not yet seen it, but learn from a gentleman that it is a splendid piece of workmanship and a fine representation of the great statesman. Every Kentuckian should see it.

The Pittsburgh papers contain long accounts of extensive damage by the sudden rise of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. A few buildings and a number of bridges were swept off; the water flooded many houses; lumber rafts parted their cables, and flatboats were sunk; many gardens were ruined, and the railroads sustained considerable damage.

The river was falling last evening with 7½ feet water in the canal. The weather continues very warm and showery.

To the Editors of the Louisville Bulletin:

NEW YORK, June 15, 1855.

New York seems to be very chivalric, as two duels have lately originated here, and a third is anticipated between two high-toned officers who distinguished themselves in the Mexican war. I give you no names, as I hope the affair will be amicably and honorably adjusted.

Look out for an account of the great racing match between Hero and Pocahontas on Tuesday next at the Union Course for \$2,000, mile heats, best three in five, wagons and drivers weighing 265 pounds. It will probably be an exciting affair.

Yours, truly,

H.

NEWS ITEMS.

Gov. Gardner has issued a proclamation stating that the articles of amendment to the constitution submitted to the people on the 23d of May last, have been approved and ratified by a majority of the voters, and that they are now a part of the constitution of the State.

**Know-Nothingism in Bank Management.**—We learn from the New York papers, that there was an expression of surprise among the stockholders of the Broadway Bank, of that city, on the announcement that a new board of directors had been put in, on Tuesday, by the substitution of seven new members in place of seven old members; the majority of the latter having been with the bank since its first establishment in August, 1849.

**Indiana War Over.**—We learn that the trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal have compromised with the Clay county regulators. The trustees have agreed to cut down the timber in the reservoir to the water's edge, and when the water can be spared, to let it out and remove all the timber, the regulators promising in return, not to meddle with any of the works of the canal.

Capt. Lamothe, of Alton, has purchased the steamer Mattie Wayne for \$14,000 for the St. Louis and Alton trade. He intends to lengthen her.

A deckhand named Holeman was killed at Pittsburg last week by the bursting of a box on the steamer Pennsylvania, which contained vitriol, and was marked acid. The steamboat inspectors intend bringing suit against the shipper of the box for a violation of the steamboat law. Holeman inhaled the vapor.

**INQUEST No. 87.**—An inquest was held yesterday morning on the wharf near the ferry landing, on the body of Antony Wittenbauer, a German. He had been in this city about a week, boarding at the house of John Krieger on Wall street. He was standing near a lot of salt barrels under which a cable was fast, and as the boat was being dropped down, the rope was forced out and struck him on the breast, which caused his death in a short time. From papers found, it appears that his residence was in Cincinnati, and that he left there on the 4th of May and went by the way of this city and St. Louis to LaSalle, Ills. A daguerrotype and a silver watch were also found in his pockets, which may be seen at the Coroner's office. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

W. LEE WHITE, Coroner.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

HAVANA, June 12, 1855.

The following fact will afford some idea of the cruel treatment under which the Chinese "free colonists" labor in this island.

Some two or three weeks since, on an estate at the termination of the Macagua Branch railroad, seventeen Chinese laborers went to the mayoral (manager) to complain of the bad quality of the ration served out to them. In return, the mayoral knocked down the spokesman of the Chinese with his stick. On the others attempting to resent this treatment the mayoral summoned to his aid all the white Spaniards employed upon the estate, and they set to and beat the Chinese until three of them were killed and several others seriously injured. The brutes who thus acted have been permitted to go unpunished. It is notorious throughout the island that the Chinese are more cruelly treated than even the Africans.

[Special Despatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 18.

Mr. Soule has been with his friend Dudley A. Mann, in Richmond, the past two days. He is expected here to-morrow. His hostility toward Marcy increases in intensity.

Private letters from Louisiana express the belief that Morse, late District Attorney, but overslaughed by the Administration selecting Isaac E. Morse to prosecute Postmaster Kendall, will be nominated by the Democratic State Convention this week for Attorney-General in place of Morse.

Senator Slidell is said to be unamiable toward the Administration in consequence of the treatment of his friend Morse.

The Methodist Church South has just published the tenth annual report of its missionary society, from which we learn that the society has under care 368 missions, 311 missionaries, 128 churches, 79,050 church members, 185 Sunday schools, 25,034 children under religious instruction, 9 manual labor schools, and 485 Indian pupils. These are distributed thus: In the destitute portions of the regular work, 157 missions, 142 missionaries, 26,337 white members and 1,385 colored, 61 churches, 137 Sabbath schools, and 5,526 scholars; among the people of color, 170 missions, 124 missionaries, 46,577 children under religious instruction; among the Germans, 11 missions, 11 missionaries, 483 members, 6 churches, 10 Sunday schools, and 244 scholars; among the Indian tribes, 30 missions, 28 missionaries, 4,364 members, 10 churches, 38 Sabbath schools, 1,381 scholars, 9 manual labor schools, and 485 pupils.

The contributions for the year 1854 amounted to \$164,366, of which \$22,772, the largest amount, was received from South Carolina conference, \$20,970, the next in size, from the Alabama conference, and \$19,083 47 from the United States Government. When or how this last sum was contributed we do not find stated; but unexplained it is somewhat of an anomaly.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

WEDNESDAY, June 20.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Cole vs Miller, Madison; reversed.

Batler vs Miller, Garrard; reversed.

ORDERS.

Leonard vs Gibney, Gallatin; appeal dismissed.

Lee vs Craig, Lincoln.

Waring vs Norton, Hopkins.

Wilson vs Quisenberry, Hopkins.

Boone vs Durbur, Union.

Harris vs Ray, Union.

Smith vs Smith, Henderson.

Board vs Pottinger, Hancock.

Wilson vs Carlisle, Hancock; were argued.

**The Bark Magnolia.**—This unfortunate vessel lies in the stream, at the foot of Government street, in limbo, and in the clutches of Uncle Sam. If reports are true, she is a rich prize, and has on board more things than Col. Kinney could possibly have made use of in his agricultural expedition to Nicaragua. We hear that she has under deck the armament of a very respectable little army, far outnumbering any force that Col. Kinney was ever suspected of leading to Central America. What, for instance, would he have wanted with 3,000 rifles, 1,800 Colt's revolvers, 6,000 lbs. of powder made up into 300,000 rounds fixed ammunition, 1,000 tents, a battery of brass field pieces all complete, with harness, equipment, cartridges, and shot to match—lots of pikes and sabres, a quantity of clothing, and 500 cots? All this looks as if it were a part of another more important and baffled expedition—as if, indeed, it was intended that the Captain General Concha should have had an interest in all this preparation. We suppose the vessel will be libeled, and then there will be an exhibit to the public eye.

Mobile Register, June 10th.

**Horrible Tragedy.**—On Wednesday last, a negro woman belonging to Mr. E. Williamson, residing about five miles from Griffin, took her two children—one aged about three, and the other about six years—went to the woods, hung the two children, and then hung herself!

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

JUNE 20.

ARRIVALS.

Telegraph No. 3, Rogers, Cincinnati.

Lebanon, Roads, St. Louis.

Belle Sherton, Devel, New Orleans.

Retina, St. Louis.

DEPARTURES.

Telegraph No. 3, Rogers, Cincinnati.

Lebanon, Roads, Pittsburg.

Sultan, Gormley, Pittsburg.

Wm. Noble, Cincinnati.

Thos. Swan, Boyce, St. Louis.

Empire, Meekin, New Orleans.

RECEIPTS.

Per Belle Sheridan from New Orleans: 1 box, Brent & Thomas; 25 bales cotton, 3 do wool, Shotwell & Son; 2 bxs mds.

Moorehead; 3 bbs, Cherry; 1 bx cigar, Falco; 1 pg brandy, 3 A Jones; 5 pgs, Hamilton; 1 bbl sugar, 1 do molasses, 1 sack coffee, owners.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS.

June 21.—Per Louisville and Frankfort Railroad: 10 bales

Joans and Linsey, Gallagher & Co; 30 pgs bgn, J C Buckler; 216

pgs do, Brent, Son, & Co; 1 bbl whisky, 1 corn planter, Bartley,

J & Co; 6 bxs ham, Jefferson; 3300 bbs rope, A McCormick

50 pgs, owners.

DIED.

In this city on the 20th inst., at half past 6 o'clock A. M.,

MATTHEW FERGUSON, after a protracted illness.

SUPERFINE FLOUR—250 bbls superfine Flour for sale by

H. FERGUSON & SON.

A. McBride,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Hardware and Cutlery, and manufacturer of

Planes and Machines; Tools of every description.

No. 50 Third street.

KAUPEHY-MILLS—20 dozen Adams' Patent just re-

ceived by [m12] A. McBride.

POST-HOLE AUGERS—Every farmer or fence-builder

should get one of [m12] A. McBride.

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS—Anvil, Bellows, Sledge, Hand-

bars, Tongs, &c, for sale by A. McBride.

WHEELBARROWS, TRUCKS, SHOVELS, SPADES,

Hoes, Rakes, Forks, Box-Chisels, Malles, Hat-bes,

Axes, Yard-Sticks, and Measures of every kind for sale by

A. McBride.

[From the New York Herald.]

**MODERN PROGRESS IN THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.**—The public have latterly been presented to them rather a novel feature in the journalism of the day, in the shape of elaborate scientific treatises on medical subjects appearing in consecutive chapters in the advertising and news columns of the daily and weekly newspapers of this city. These articles are from the pen of Dr. Hunter, No. 828 Broadway, the well known practitioner in pulmonary and bronchial diseases, and are distinguished from the empirical programmes usually put forth through the same medium by their thorough acquaintance with the subjects treated of, the simplicity and clearness of their language, and the demonstrative force of the arguments employed.

With these qualities to recommend them to our attention we cannot but welcome the appearance of these articles as heralding an important and beneficial revolution in the traditions and practice of the medical profession. There is no pursuit in which the spirit of old fogeyism has, in spite of the enlightenment of the age, managed more completely to trammel and subdue the human intellect. With a view to unity, like the Roman Catholic Church, it maintains its hold upon the almost superstitious awe and reverence of ignorant and unreasoning minds by involving the little of truth that it possesses in technical phraseology, derived from classical sources and consequently incomprehensible to the multitude.

But few men belonging to the craft—for such more correctly may be designated the medical profession—have had courage to emancipate themselves from the code of conventional as well as collegiate regulations which has been built up for its protection. Like the novitiate of the Egyptian priesthood, its mysteries and its privileges could only become accessible by a prescribed track, and after a long and often painful probation. There has been hitherto no short cut to professional success and fame recognized within its canons. Any man departing from the beaten road laid down for his guidance has been invariably treated as an outcast, and stigmatised as a quack. The result has been that, whilst the medical profession has been reduced to a close monopoly, it has extended but little its sphere of knowledge, and has consequently conferred less benefits upon the human race than it might otherwise have done.

One of the barriers, by which the profession has endeavored to fence itself around, has been the prohibition or discouragement held out to all attempts on the part of its members to enter into direct communication with the public. A medical man may address himself through the medium of a book, and under the cover of technicalities, to his own profession, but he must not appeal to the common sense and natural intelligence of the uninitiated members of the community lest the arcana of the healing art should cease to be, like the Eleusianian mysteries, an exclusive and profitable possession. The effect of this jealous and narrow-minded system on philanthropic and high spirited men may readily be conceived. They have had to chafe in silent indignation under restraints, the direct bearing of which has been to protect the privileges of the senior members of the profession, and keep down and discourage as much as possible all evidences of rising talent.

We are rejoiced to find that one man, and that a practitioner whose professional merits and skill cannot for a moment be questioned, has had the moral courage to break through the trammels imposed upon him by the old routine of his art. Dr. Hunter wisely, and in time, arrived at the conclusion that, if such acquisitions as he possessed were worth anything, the more extensive the circulation he gave to the results of his researches and experience the greater the benefits he would not only confer upon himself but upon the community. Between the limited publicity afforded him by the usual professional resource of book publication and that offered by the newspapers it is not surprising that he chose the latter. It presented the advantages of rapidity, comprehensiveness, and popularity, objects which, to a man ambitious of fame in his profession, were the readiest and surest elements of success.

We have had personal experience of the happy results of the Doctor's mode of treatment, and can vouch for its success. Owing to the severe drudgery incident to our pursuits, and that tendency to bronchial diseases with which the peculiarity of our climate afflicts such a large proportion of our population, we have been suffering for several years past from a throat affection, which all the medical remedies that we had formerly applied failed to cure. We can truly say that we have found more relief and greater hope of ultimately getting rid of the malady from Dr. Hunter's mode of treating than from that of any other medical man to whom we had previously submitted our case.

The lesson afforded by this brief sketch of Dr. Hunter's career is calculated to be useful to the medical profession. Here is a man who, chained down by the conventional prejudices and usages of his medical brethren, might have toiled on for half his life without arriving at the results to which his acquisitions entitled him to aspire. It cost him an effort of moral courage, and no doubt a sacrifice of some professional pride, to emancipate himself from the thralldom of associations in which they bound him. By having sufficient independence of character to shake loose these ties, and devote his talents to the general good of the community, he has, within an unprecedentedly short space of time, won the highest praises within the reach of a medical practitioner.

THE BEST ORDER OF FABRICS IN

Rich Fancy and Staple Dry Goods

Imported to this market expressly for the retail trade by

BENT & DUVAL.

We call the particular attention of strangers visiting our

city, and also our own citizens, to the large and complete

assortment of goods now in store, embracing all varieties

in Ladies' Dress Goods—

Rich Grandine Robes;

Rich Muslin do;

Rich Berage do;

Rich Organdy do;

Bla: and colored Silk Robes, &c.

EMBROIDERIES.

From the celebrated manufactory of Madan Chagary, Paris:

Cambrie Embroidered Shirts;



THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 21, 1855.

## NEWS ITEMS.

WOODEN CORNICES.—Some owners go to very great expense to beautify the city, by erecting fine large commodious buildings, but commit the fatal error of finishing the work by perching upon the top a heavy wooden cornice, to imitate stone. Should fire ever occur in such a building or adjoining, such cornices furnish all the material for spreading the flames along the whole extent of the building and aid in its destruction. As fine a building as that at the northwest corner of Walnut and Fourth streets, has had just such a mean-looking cornice placed upon it. An owner has, of course, in the absence of any prohibition, a right to build his house after any bad fashion he chooses, and were the consequences of an error to fall only upon himself, the public would have no right to complain. But buildings with such a large amount of wood around them endanger other property, which justifies their interference to have the fault corrected. Councils have the power to declare that no wooden cornices shall be added to a brick or stone house precisely as they prevent frame buildings from being erected, and for the same reason, danger from fire. If an act of the Legislature is necessary to enable them to pass such a prohibition, they cannot ask the power too soon. Our buildings are now reaching a height which makes it difficult to reach a fire, and it is a little singular that the most combustible portion of them should be placed at the very top.—*Phila. Ledger.*

*Entirely Unnecessary.*—There is a sign projecting from the door of a mantuamaker's shop, in Troy, the concluding portion of which reads thus—"N. B. Dresses make lower than ever."

**\$100 REWARD**

42 Circulars giving full description, with names of many gentlemen of the most distinguished scientific reputation, and well-known citizens of all parts of the United States, corroborating all we have said, will be sent to any address on application.

43 Price of this article in package \$30. Only one size made. Orders stating that the price will be remitted on receipt of bill of lading will be promptly attended to.

E. W. MACDONALD

Amr 13 dkd hltv 3mk wth hew 3s

Brushes, so much admired, at \$16 1/2 lb	MILLER & GOULD'S, 98 Fourthst.	\$15 1/2 lb	H. FERGUSON & SON, Corner Fifth and Market sts.
PANAMA HATS—We are in receipt by express of a very light and fine Panama Hat expressly for retail trade. \$16 1/2 lb	POLLARD, PRATHER & SMITH	SUPERFINE FLOUR—250 lbs fine superfine Flour in store and for sale by \$12 1/2 lb	H. FERGUSON & SON







